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One Six Three On BY MAIL Year, Mos. Mos. Mo 

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#### The University of Virginia.

in the inauguration of Dr. Alderman as First President of the University of Virginia, the Popular Science Monthly deplores the abandonment of what it conceives to have been Jefferson's ideal of a democratic university in a democratic State, for a more centrialized form of administration.

Says the article in part:

"While the accumulation of wealth and a certain kind of efficiency are undoubtedly attained by present methods in politics, in business and in education, they are probably passing phases in our

they are probably passing phases in our democracy. It would be a severe arraignment of democracy and of higher education to hold that those who make a university can not conduct it.".

If the people will not directly support a university, they will not continue to do so indirectly through the gifts of millionaires. It eem a pity that some of the compications inevitable in an inperfect democracy and the temporary backwardness of the South in appreciation of educational matters as compared with the central and western States have led the University of Virginia to diverge in the direction of our private eastern institutions instead of maintaining intact the leocratic ideals of its founder."

Senator Martin's address at the instal-

Senator Martin's address at the installation of Dr. Alderman made It that Jefferson was not op posed to a President of the university per se. His ideals was pducation for everybody, and he cared little for the name by which the head of the universty was called. To-day were he here Thomas Jefferson would rejoice with his fellow citizens over the opportunity for widened usefulness which come to the university by the creation of a Chief Executive. Nor would be found therein a lessening of the spirit of

real democracy. No body of men have ever discharged their duties" with more fidelity or distinction than the members of the Faculty of the University of Virginia, who from 1826 to 1905, created and kept a world wide reputation for scholarship and an unparalleled standard of honor.

There has never been the slightest re flection on either the capacity or the actions of the professors who had so long and so well directed the influence and energies of the university, but universities as well as States are utopias on-ly in dreamy imaginings. With every increase of efficiency or widening scope in education or government there folbuildings or railroads, libraries or postoffices, and all the complex machinery of modern life.

To loosen the estraying sea between the wished for and the possible, it was essential that the duties necessarily incident to the working of a great univer sity should de divided.

In making this apportionment the State of Virginia had the singular good fortune to find in Dr. Alderman an educator who both knew the needs of the body corporate, as well as the soul of a university. To him has been given the high task of harmonizing not only the almes of the university with its capabilities, but of awakening in the people of this State a quickening sense of their personal re-sponsibility for the success of their chief institution of learning.

To regard President Alderman as mere wheedler of millionaires is to utterly mistake both his calibre and the

temper of our people. Virginia knows the value of education and is willing to pay the price that all success in education or any other real progress exacts. But none the less, is the State to be congratulated upon having as a leader in the struggle for more and better education, such a man as Dr. Alderman, even if his coming involved a change in the form of administration created by Thomas Jefferson.

### Fighting the Tobacco Trust.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has placed upon the statute books of that State a law known as the "traders' law, which is designed to prevent monopoly It provides that no person selling goods shall make a condition that the purchaser shall not buy goods of other persons, unless the purchaser is an agent or is making a contract as an

It is no secret, and was not at th time of the enactment of the law, that the statute was especially aimed at the American Tobacco Company and the Continental Tobacco Company, which concerns are really one and the same. The business methods of these two companies, which seek to control the tobacco business of the country, if not of the world, have been resisted by independent tobacco dealers all over the United States, but the most interesting; as well as the most vigorous, fight against the "tobacco trust," so-called, has been made in the New England States, especially in Massachusetts. The Massachusetts law is regarded as being very stringent and a perfect remedy for the ovils of which the tobacco dealers and the tobacco consumers complain. Honce a test case in the Massachusetts courts has been anxiously boxed for. One showed up last week in the court of Plymouth, wherein one of the agents of the Continental Tobacco Company, Abe Strauss by name, had been indicted and brought to trial.

A large number of witnesses from Ply mouth and other towns testified that the Continental Tobacco Company, through Strauss, proposed to sell its goods to them as jobbars at list prices less 3 per cent. trade discount, 2 per cent. cash discount, and in addition a rebate of 6 per cent. if they did not handle the goods of any other concerns. The Continental Tobacco Company is said to control 95 per cent, of the tobacco sold in New England. Of the 210 jobbers in New England, 208, according to the testimony, had been compelled to accept the deal, since they could not get along without trust goods.

Strauss's lawyer claimed that he had not refused to let the witnesses have the goods of the trust, and hence had not violated the statute. All he did was to offer an "inside" price to those who handled the goods of the trust ex-

The jury was only fifteen minutes in bringing in a verdict against Strauss and visiting upon him the severest penalties of the law. Of course, the defendant took an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, and it may be a year or more before the case shall be finally passed upon.

The same complaints are being made in Richmond and Virginia towns against the conditions enforced by the American Tobacco Company and its partner companies, the Continental Tobacco Company and the American Cigar Company. and the Independent Tobacco Manufac turers' Association intends to appeal to the next session of the Legislature for modeled after the Massachusetts law. For this reason Virginia tobacconists, as well as Virginia law-makers are manifesting a deep interest in the operations of the law in the Bay State,

#### The Field Against Graft.

"Graft is a national disease," declared one of the prominent baccalaureate orators of the season. "Graft is the national shame," said another, and graft and the demand for its cure and suppression were the subjects of a dozen or more other addresses to the new generation entering upon the stage of life's activities this season.

Indeed, graft is a national disease, and it is a national shame that it is, but it is not a new disease although, it has recently developed new degrees of shame and audacity. It was started in this country something over forty years ago, had for its birthday a date near the closing of the Civil War, having been conceived up North in the hours of civil strife when contracts for army supplies opened up an inviting field for grafters, robbers and dishonest men who delight to pray upon other people.

Graft reached its first full development in New York city under the guidance and leadership of William M. Tweed. Then as now graft was recognized as an evil, a good men came up to battle against it. The first decisive blow given the monster was struck by Samuel J. Tilden and the victims were Tweed and a dozen or more of his lieutenants. When Tilden, the brilliant and thoroughly honest lawyer, had sent these to the penitentiary, he became the idol of the honest people of his State and the country. Accordingly he was elected Governor of New York, in which position he extended his operations against grafters and then he was elected President of the United States, Mr. Tilden was robbed of the presidency by the

famous commission known in history as the "8 to 7 combination." The infamous verdict of the commission, whether so intended or not, was accepted by the grafters the country over as a decision in their favor, a decision that licensed their businesc, for had not the first successful graft fighter been stricken down? Thus in 1877 national honor and municipal integrity were set back for the years of a generation, Since that date grafters and national and municipal robbers have had something of a free hand, being interrupted only now and then by the apprehension, conviction and punishment of one or two of their number. Encouraged by success, success in improperly making money and escaping conviction and punishment, they have gone on from bad to worse until the patience of the people has been worn to a frazzle. The people are in a state of rebellion against the rule of graft, and the time has come, and now is, when graft will be tolerated no longer,

Governor Folk, of Missouri, was unheard of until he made his successful fight against the grafters of St. Louis, and put a number of them in the penitentiary. On the fame thus acquired, and solely on this, he was made Governor of

Philadelphia, the worse ring ridden and graft cursed city in the country, rose in renellion against her plunderers, and when Mayor Weaver "came to himself," and sought to run the roppers out ne, realizing his own inherent feebleness, sought the aid of an honestrand astute lawyer outside of his own dominion, Ellinu

agent for the exclusive sale of a pro- Root, a man fashioned in the mould of Samuel J. Tilden was called to the rescue and responded with vigor, To the energy, the integrity, the courage and the intelligence of Eliliu Root is due the downfall of Durham and his followers in Philadelphia.

Now the party of which Mr. Root is n member, the Republican party is looking to him for leadership, while the Democrats at present turn their minds to Governor Folk whenever the question of a standard bearer for the national campaign of 1908 comes under discussion.

On the Republican side Taft, Fairbanks possibilities, but Root, since the Philadelphia affair, has loomed up above them all. It is being said by party leaders that the probable nomination of Folk by the Democrats would force the Republicans to name Root or some equally prominen graft fighter.

It is an encouraging and gratifying sign of the times that the far sighted managers of the two great parties see the handwriting on the wall; that only honest and successful graft fighters are now wanted at the head of government and that none others need apply.

### A Seasonable Thought.

On Sunday last Rev. J. J. Donlon, pastor of the Chruch of the Nativity, of Brooklyn, in the course of his morning

"People are no longer surprised at dishonesty in high places. They have come to look upon it as a matter of course, and the phrase, 'tainted money,' has become a by-word and a jest. We are accustomed to breaches of trust on the part of office-holders and financiers. We see judges hemming and having over the cases of these powerful wrounders incases of these powerful wrongdoers instead of treating them as they deserve.

Exactly so, and in this connection it nay be well enough for us to call to mind a paragraph from the Declaration of Independence, which document was read in hundreds of localities yesterday. In that paper is this sentence:

"Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transfent causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accusioned." o which they are accustomed.'

The kind of prudence thus referred to had about played out at the time the Declaration was signed. The same kind of prudence as it concerns some other features of government has become a little frayed at the ends in this day, and time, and the people need to make another declaration of independence, independence of trusts, combines, grafters and a number of other evils that are besetting the country. There can be such thing as getting too used to bad things. hings.

The inrush of immigrants at New York

for the fiscal year just closed is proof conclusive that the prosperity of the country has been sufficiently advertised abroad. The number of immigrants landed in June was a trifle less than 85,000, against 51,000 for the same month of last year. The total immigration for the fiscal year was over the million mark. The lighest previous record was for the year 1903, when the arrivals numbered 857,046, Thanks to the better enforcement of the laws pertaining to immigration, which laws are now better understood in foreign countries than formerly, the immigrants of the past year show as large a percentage of improvement in char-

President Roosevelt asked Hon. Elihu Root to be with him in Cleveland to-day to act as the representative of the State Department at the funeral of Secretary Hay. Mr. Root accepted the invitation. and is now en route to the Ohio city. This is naturally very suggestive, but not necessarily conclusive. It is still asserted by men who claim to be in a position to know, that Judge Taft will be the next Secretary of State.

A Wall Street writer is credited with the remark that what the "world needs is a new definition of honesty." What Wall Street needs is the old practice of honesty according to the ancient defi-

the prosperity of Georgia.

When Hanover county can arrange to promptly with the Fourth of July, Hanover's fortune will be made.

The blackberry hunters and the fishermen were the people who yesterday celebrated the day with much profit and some pleasure.

It is now in order for frenzied life insurance to be put under process, and it is getting there.

President Roosevelt will have to store his L. L. D's, away in the lumber room that holds his bear skins.

The difference is this: The South takes the Fourth of July seriously, the North

Don't complain of that which is usual and natural. It is always hot on and after the Fourth of July. What Wallace wants to know is what

size salary would induce Secretary Taft to hop down off the lfd. The railroads yesterday celebrated go

ing and coming, with their little ex-

Ex-Minister Choate is rapidly becoming Americanized.

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## QUERIES AND .....ANSWERS

Amazon and Mississippi.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch;

Sir,-Kindly inform me through your query column of your next issue how many mouths have the rivers Mississippi and Amazon? By answering the above you will greatly oblige,

A SUBSCRIBER.

The Mississipi has five mouths; the Amazon two.

Speaker Cardwell.

Ante, Va., June 30, 1905.

Editor Times-Dispatch:
Sir.-Please answer through your columns who was speaker of the House of Delegates at the time the committee was appointed to investigate the Martin-Lee contest, in 1893? and oblige.

Subscriber on the

Mr. Cardwell, now a justice on the

Hot Springs Baths. Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—A few days ago the writer was in conversation with several gentlemen with reference to free government baths. I take the liberty-of addressing you with view of ascertaining whether or not, are there free United States baths: located at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Yes. The government owns the major

Yes. The government owns the major part of the baths, and they are free, but transportation and hotel bills make them rather costly "free baths."

Eligibility to the President.

Edigibility to the President.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,-Please answer in your query column, can a foreign-born, under any consideration, become President of the United States? and oblige, A SUBSCRIBER,

The Constitution requires that Presidents and Vice-Presidents must be natives. If a som of natives and residents of Virginia, born while his parents were visiting, say in France, should be elected to either office and a contest were made, we daresay the Suprome Court would decide that such a son is a native in the meaning of the Constitution. Under no other conditions could a foreign-born be President.

The Cluverius Case. Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir.—Please answer the following ques-tion through query and answer column,

What date, month and year, was Lillian Madison murdered?
What date, month and year, the trial of Cluverius, her murderer? And the date, month and year, of his execution?
S. A. M.

sentenced November 20, 1885. Execute January 14, 1887.

Mr. Jefferson's Children.

Editor Times-Dispatch:

1. How many children had Thomas Jefferson, and whom did they marry?

2. Is Mr. Jefferson Levy, the owner of Monticello, a blood relation of Thomas Jefferson, and it so how is he connected: 1. Two of Mr. Jefferson's children died in infancy; Martha, Mary, Lucy and Elizabeth survived, the latter dying in early girlhood.

Basket Ball Rules.

Curtailing the negro population and increasing the watermelon output at the same time is not calculated to add to the prosperity of Georgia.

Hybia, Va., June 29, 1905,
Sir,—Kindwij Act me know through your query column, whether ladies have to pay or not to see a game of baseball, where there is a grand stand. The managers of base-ball grounds make their own rules and the rules dif-fer in different localities. In some places, the smaller towns, ladies are not charge an entrance fee at the gate, but have to pay for reserved seats.

The Church and the World. Swanshoro, Va., July 3, 1905.
Times-Dispatch Query Columns:
Query-Will you kindly publish in your
Sunday paper the poem, entitled "The
Church Walking with the World." I do
not know the author, but the first lines
are as follows:

are as follows:

"Come, give me your hand," says

The Church to the World.

A. READER.

Certainly, if some one will furnish us he copy.

Lucretia Borgia.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,--Will you please inform me who
and what Lucretia Borgia wals?
A READER,
Duchess of Ferrora; born in 1490; daugher of Pope Alexander VI.; married Giorami, Lord of Pesaro, in 1493; shally married Alfonso of Este, who became Duke of Ferrora. She was a woman of

great personal beauty and ability. She was long accused of many crimes, but recent writers have cleared her memory the worst charges brought against A Rose Jar.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Will you kindly give a recipe for making a "rose jar" or "pot pourri," with directions how to best combine the condiments and rose jeaves to secure the best or most fragrant result?

JUNE.

Pot-Pourri.

Gather and dry carefully in the shade rose petals, lavender flowers, violets and lessamine flowers. When ready to pack in the Jars, put in a layer of the flower leaves and sprinkle with cloves, all-spice, orris root, a few drope of attar of roses, a few drope of oil of bergamot and layender and a little alcohol. Continue to put in fresh layers treated in the same way until the lar-is full. Close and out. way until the far is full. Close and put in a dry, cool place. As soon as the pot pourri ripens, the odor will be all that

### REVIVE STAMP TAX TO MEET GREAT DEFICIT IN TREASURY

Congress Will Probably Reenact Law Passed to Help to Raise Revenue to Bear Cost of Spanish War.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—How
would you like to commence putting a
stamp on every check you write, on
every cablegram you send, on every business document you sign? There is very
good reason for the prediction that the
root Converges will appear to the contract of good reason for the prediction that the next Congress will pass a law re-enacting the stamp tax law, passed to help raise revenue to bear the cost of the Spanish war. The deflet in the treasury this year reaches \$23,000,000, and there is no doubt that it is in reality sixteen millions greater than that sum, but Secretary Shaw lot all debts possible run over to the first of July in order to keep down the size of the hole in the cash balance for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June.

The men who rule the Senate and House are opposed to revision of the tariff as

are opposed to revision of the tariff as a means of increasing the revenue by allowing the importation of foreign goods. It is developed that these men, or many of them, at least, are in favor of the stamp tax as a means of covering the deficit.

deficit.

The war revenue tax imposed by act of Congress in 1838 brought in a revenue of over \$100,000,000 for each of the three years it was in force as originally passed, and in the fourth year, after it was amended, it yielded \$62,000,000. The stamp tax was largely on documents of various kinds, but there was also a tax on proprietary articles, such as medicinal and toilet preparations, on playing cards, on seats in parlor and sleeping cars, on legacies, and distributive shares of personal property, telegrams, insurance poilsonal property, telegrams, insurance poli-cles—in fact, on pretty nearly everything that presented a surface to which a stamp would stick.

How Deficit May Be Met. There are four ways in which the deficit may be met: Revision of the tariff, by a tax on coffee, by reduction

lariff, by a tax on coffee, by reduction of expenses, by a stamp tax.

The protected interests of the Northern States have opposed with such bitterness the suggestion of the President that there he an extra session of the Congress for the purpose of reducing tariff rates that it has become a matter of grave doubt whether revision on the lines advocated by the President will be possible. In addition to the reduction in income, which would be suffered by the manufacturers of the Northern States through a reduction of tariff duties, and which is a most effective argument with which is a most effective argument with the average representative or senator from the manufacturing States, the leadfrom the manufacturing States, the lead-ers of the Republican party have a hor-ror of "tariff linkering." They do not want to see a single stone taken from the tariff wall, lest the structure be weakered.

The proposition to lay a tax on coffee imported to this country, other than that which comes from Porto Rico or the Phillippines, was very popular when first made last spring, not long after the

inade last spring, not long after the adjournment of Congress. It is under stood that Hon. Serano Payne, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and Republican floor leader of the House, of the Committee on Ways and Means, and Republican floor leader of the House, favored a duty on the coffee drunk, but a howl went up from many Republican papers that to lay a tax on the coffee pot of the poor man would be to destroy the favorite Republican argument of "the free breakfast table." Of course, it is not free, for every article that goes on it is higher by reason of the tariff levied against the foreign competitor, but the cry has done valiant service in campaigns past. The report got out, though it was never fully confirmed, that one or two big syndicates had purchased all the coffee orchards in Porto Rico, and prohably those of the Philippines also, and that the men who had so much capital invested in these interests were working to have the Congress put a tax on Brazilian coffee, while admitting the Porto

Rican and Philippine berry free. This helped to kill the proposition to tax cof-

helped to kill the proposition to tax coffee.

It is not believed there will much come of the third proposition, to reduce expenses. There is nothing more difficult to carry out than a policy of retrenchment. This is the unbroken experience of those who have tried to reduce the expenses of municipal and State governments, and when men have arisen who have undertaken to induce the Congress to enter upon a course aimed at reduction of the expenses of the national government, they have nearly always falled. A treasury watch dog is rarely popular.

Hemenway at Work. Hemenway at Work.

Senator Hemenway, of Indiana, is studying the subject of national expenses, with a view to trying to induce the government to retrench, but the re-Hemenway has served for years as chair-man of the House Committee on Approman of the House Committee on Appropriations, and when he takes his seat in the Senate this year he should be one of the best equipped men in that body on matters concerning the expenses of government. There is not the slightest doubt that nobody in the country knows better than he that there are many ways in which the cost of government could be reduced, but none knows better than he also that reduction in any way is almost impossible to effect.

There are too many men in effect.

almost impossible to effect.

There are too many men in office, but the number cannot be reduced without the number cannot be reduced without making enemies for the party in power. Many people in this country believe we are spending too muck money for our navy every year, but it is perfectly plain that the policy of having a large navy is popular, and that the Republican party cannot turn back now. It is doubtful if the Democrats, should they gain control of the Congress, would undertake any radical retrenoment in undertake any radical retrenchment in the matter of naval expenditures. The rural free delivery system is costing the country over a quarter of a million dollars a year, and it will cost sixty millions a. Year before the next decade passes. And so it is all through the departments of government. Seventeen hundred men are employed in the pension bureau, that is, the names of this number of men and workers. Is, the names of this number of men and women, are on the pay-roll of the bureau. Men in the bureau have not the slightest diestlancy in saying that five hundred of these employes could be dismissed without the slightest detriment to the service. But the force will not be cut down, nor will the number of employes in any of the departments be materially lessened. And appropriations made by the next Congress will probably be greater in the aggregate than those made by the Congress which expired on the fourth of last March.

It would seem that a stamp tax is

those made by the Congress which expired on the fourth of last March.

It would seem that a stamp tax is about all that is left the party in power in the way of means to cover the deficit, a stamp tax and an increase, possibly in the tax on beer. This tax was increased a dollar a barrel during the Spanish war and added enormously to the revenues, without increasing the price of beer to the consumer. But the brewers of the country succeeded in having the additional tax taken off pretty promptly, and it is well assured that they would fight any proposition looking to an increase. The lobby which the brewing interests maintain at Washington is extremely powerful. Representative Babcock, of the Milwaukee district, and chairman of the Republican National Congressional Committee, no longer resents the charge that he is kept in office by the brewing interests. It is believed that Mr. Babcock pledged the brewers in the beer tax. in the beer tax.

So, in reality, only the stamp tax is left as a means of getting the treasury balance on the right side of the ledger.

# Brief Items From Everywhere.

Girls Chased Prince. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 4.—So great has become the desire of the summer girls to meet his highness, Prince Yoe, son of the Emperor of Korca, that more than one hundred of them interpreted the plungs of the Prince and his rupted the plunge of the Prince and his rupted the plunge of the Prince and his suits in the surf yesterday, and, to escape, he led them a merry chase up the beach, with the marry, laughing crowd of beauties trailing close behind.

The girls who chased the Prince were much chagrined at the manner in which he left them. They had hoped for another marine reception, such as took place last week, when Prince Yoe received them in the surf.

Operation on General Wood

WASHINGTON D. C., July 4.-Genera WASAINGTON, D. C., July 4.—General Leonard Wood, who landed in San Fran-cisco two days ago from the Philippines, is rushing East to see a specialist in Bos-ton in, regard to what may have to be an opeeration for an old trouble affecting ne officer's knee-cap. General Wood suffered with his knee

General wood suitered with mis kines in the Cuban campaign, and it has begun to trouble him again to such an extent that he has journeyed 14,000 miles to consult his surgeon in Boston.

Wanted Heart Removed. HOLLISTER, CAL., July 4.—Gustave A. Kihn, & native of Hamburg, Germany, has committed suicide by taking morphine. He left a will in which he directed that his heart should be cut out and

his coffin. laced on his coffin. The physician performing the service

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Book your orders early so as to get the kinds you want, but don't order shipment until you are ready to plant, as the potatoes commence to sprout very soon saler being taken out of cold storage, Prices quoted on request. We are headquarters for Cow Peas Soin Beans, Millet Bead, Sergiums etc. Seasonable Price-list telling all about Seeds for Summer planting, mailed on request.

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is to receive \$50. He asked that no one should see him after death, and that no mourners should follow him to the grave.

Got Through By Stretching. ANNAPOLIS, MD., July 4.—Luther Welsh, of Kansas City, has passed all mental and physical examinations and has been admitted to the Naval Academy. He is the youth who was two inches short of the minimum height for entrance to the navy and pulled himself out the amount necessary by use of a stretching machine.

New Speed Record.
FORT WAYNE, IND., July 4.—The
Pennsylvania Railroad special covered
the eighty-one miles between Washington, Ohio and Fort Wayne, in minutes yesterday, beating all previous speed records on the Pennsylvania's west-

ern division.
The train was seventeen minutes late out of Crestline, and came into Fort Wayne two minutes ahead of time, hav-ing covered the 117 miles in 113 minutes.

Threatens Open Door.

BERLIN, July 4.—Astonishment is expressed here at Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's having acepted in cash in order to annul road, which it was pointed out in a tele-gram from here a mont hago was the first step of the Chinese amongst all foreign undertakings from the Celestia

foreign undertakings from the Celestial Empire.

The fact is, it is the thin end of the wedge of the "yellow peril," and means the first step toward boyedting American trade in China. It is a grand triumph of the Chinese closed door policy as against the American open door

Says Bride is Hypnotized. POUGHIK DEPSIE, N. Y., July 4.—De claring his tride of a Pay months in held under the hypnoth influence of Martin Kavanaugh, a New York Central signal tower man. William E. von Fluego. a clerk of twenty-six, living at No. 311 East Fifty-first Street, New York, appealed to the Pourhkeepsle police yester-day for the arrest of Kavanaugh, and related a wild experience he had had an Kavanaugh's tower trying to induce his wife to leave the man and return home

A Centenarian's Advice.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Continual use of whiskey, beer and tobaceo is the reason Josiah Zeitlin, who yesterday celebrated his one hundredth Birthday, at his home, No. 125 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, as-signs for his long life and good helth. "Americans eat too much and don't drink enough," he told his friends last

"Drink a lot and drink regular," was "Prink a lot and drink regular," was nig advice to a reporter. "Don't give roctors a chance to work on you, and you will live longer. Don't drink too Tast-that's the trouble with you in this country—and keep smoking something most of the time. I would have been dead years ago if I had followed doctors' advice and sopped drinking whiskey and beer,"



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THIS DAY IN HISTORY

1044-Aba, King of Hungary, defeated by his own subjects and killed in battle, 1601-Battle of Ostend (Netherland Wars

July 5th.

of Independence. 1628—Battle of Straisund (Thirty Years) 769-Battle of Scio (Ottoman Wars), be-

tween a Russian fleet of ten sail of the line, under Admiral Spiritoff, and fifteen Turkish ships, with some small vessels, under Captain Pasha. 1782—Fifth action between the British

fleet, Admiral Hughes, and the French, Admiral Buffrein, in the East Indies. 797—Second bombardment of Cadiz by

the British. 807—Battle of Buenos Ayres, during the 77—Battle of Buenos Ayres, during the Napolenonic Wars, when 2,000 British troops, under General Whitelocke, assembled the city. They penetrated into the streets, but suffered terrible losses from the defenders' fire from windows and roofs, and General Whitelocke proving a most incapable leader, were forced to surrender and evacuate the whole of the River Plate reason.

Plate region. 1808—Cuenca, Spain, taken by the French, under Caulincourt, and given up to

848-The negroes at St. Croix revolted and compelled the Governor to pro-claim their freedom. The whites thereupon formed a provisional gov-ernment, deposed the Governor, at-tacked the negroes, and having cap-tured 300, shot them immediately.

1864—President Lincoln issed a proclamation declaring the State of Kentucky
under martial law.

1898—General Toral, the Spanish commander in Santlago de Cuba, was
again called upon to surrender the
clit to the American troops, but declined, and the truce was extended.

1903—The breaking of the Oakford Park
dam, near Jegunette, Pa., damuged
property to the amount of \$1,500,000
and cost thirty-six lives.